THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

OUR TROOPS RETIRE FROM THE CAPTURED FORTS.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

OUR LOSS 2000 IN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—By the arrival of the mail steamer this morning from City Point we have news from the Army of the Potomac of not so encouraging a nature as we had been led to expect.

It appears that after the Rebel fort was blown up, General Ledlie's Division, of the 9th Corps, pushed through the ruins to the second line of the enemy's intrenchments, when other portions of our army pressed forward and engaged the enemy on the right and left of Ledlie.

The Rebels, however, still remained on the right and left of the demolished fort, in their front line of intrenchments, of which the fort formed a part. Thus the Rebels were able to pour a steady fire into our troops, who were resting in front of their second line, while the Rebel artillery belched forth a heavy fire from right, left, and front.

The enemy charged several times upon our lines, and were handsomely repulsed. About nine o'clock in the morning, General Ferrero, "Colored," Division made a charge to carry the crest of a hill beyond the second line of intrenchments.

They advanced well under a heavy fire, but broke and retreated in disorder. All efforts to re-form this division were in vain. About this time Humphrey's Brigade of Wilcox's Division assaulted the front line of intrenchments to the left of the demolished fort.

For a time they were successful, and held a portion of the line.

It soon became evident that to carry the Rebel works was impossible, and about 2 o'clock P. M. our forces retired and assumed their old positions.

Our loss was about two thousand killed, wounded, and missing. We captured two hundred prisoners.

General Bartlett, Colonel Marshall, of the 2d Brigade, and Colonel Wild, of the 56th Massachusetts, were captured.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

BATTLE AND UNION VICTORY AT SELINA, MISS.

CAIRO, July 31.—The steamer *Henry Ames*, from St. Louis, struck a snag yesterday, seven miles above here, and was sunk over her main deck. She will probably be a total loss. The deck freight, which was very valuable, was taken off slightly damaged, and brought here. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco, one thousand barrels of flour, and a large lot of nails on private account, besides a large amount of pork belonging to the Government, are still in the hold. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Graham*, from Memphis on the 29th, has arrived here with the remains of Major Kawson, of the 72d Ohio Regiment, who died of wounds received at Tupelo.

The Memphis *Bulletin* contains further particulars of the late fight near Selina. Our total loss was 62, including four officers killed. The Rebel loss was 250.

The *Bulletin's* account of the destruction of the steamer *Clara Bell*, says that four companies of the 66th Michigan Infantry were aboard at the time of the attack. Finding the boat was sinking, the crew were about to surrender, when the officers of the regiment ordered the boat to be run on the Mississippi shore. The soldiers then fired her to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Rebels.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—Information has been received here that a Rebel force of cavalry is proceeding in the direction of Bedford.

General Cadwalader, in command of the defenses, has arrived here, and opened an office in the Capitol building.

Captain C. N. Turnbull, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys with a view to the defense of the Susquehanna river at the various fords between this city and Havre-de-Grace.

Destruction of a Church.

JOLIET, Ill., July 31.—The German Catholic Church in this place was struck by lightning today, and five persons were instantly killed Fourteen others were injured, of whom three have since died.

Excitement at Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Reports from Gettysburg and Emmettsburg represent the existence of a panic there and throughout that region of country. The people are sending off their stock and valuables, and are hurrying along the turnpike in crowds, believing that the Rebels in large force are approaching.

The Frederick train of this morning *is* in as usual. It is reported that great excitement exists in Frederick, on account of the order issued by General Hunter for the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers beyond our lines.

The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning, and reports no Rebels on the road.

—A handsome Jewish synagogue has been erected at Melbourne, in Australia. There are one thousand Jews in that city.

—Two hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland have been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

—Numerous hypotheses have been formed from time to time to account for the origin of the elliptical orbit of the earth, but all candid mathematicians and philosophers admit that the best of the theories of explanation are unsatisfactory.

—Captain Burton, the traveler, speaking of Captain Speke and other Nilotic explorers, says he hopes future travelers with similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of cry and such a minimum of wool."

—A new plant from Brazil, one of the Bousingaultine or goose-foot order of plants, the only specimen known to exist on the western side of the American continent, has been described in the last number of the *Journal of Botany*.

—An ingenious writer, in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as 1 in 7,000,000 travelers, whereas 70,000 in 20,000,000 travelers would be no more than the fair proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travelers by land and sea.

THE GREAT CONTEST

GRANT'S ARMY AT WORK.

REBEL EARTH WORKS BLOWN UP

HEAVY FIGHTING, AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Grand Conflict opened.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, July 30, 8 A. M.—The grand conflict commenced in earnest at daylight this morning. A loud and continuous roar of cannon all along the lines startled the whole country from its slumber, and spreading throughout our army the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

General Grant's new flank movement had entirely changed the aspect of affairs here. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to switch his entire force upon either side of the river in a very few hours, thus compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Peter-burg and the entire line, which they could not do, and hence had to risk a general engagement.

The thousand toned artillery duel progresses magnificently at this hour, the howling shell bursting in wild profusion in camp and battery, and among the trembling pines. The infantry have not yet come much into action but the whole army is under arms and in line of battle.

Ammunition trains are distributing their stores along the lines, and ambulance trains are hurrying up for the reception of the wounded, while the white coverlets of thousands of hospital beds are turned down, and army surgeons, with aprons on, their instruments at hand, and sleeves uprolled, are quietly awaiting the bloody harvest of war. Considering the cause, the armies, and the position, it is the grandest spectacle the world ever saw.

Going to Work—Rebel Fort Blown Up.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 30, 9 A. M.—After three days of manoeuvring, with marching and some fighting, the grand assault upon Petersburg was made at 4½ o'clock this morning, and is still progressing, it is thought favorably.

The movement of Hancock and Sheridan to the left back of the James was a feint to draw the enemy in that direction, and was successful.

Yesterday, to confirm him in his impression that Grant proposed to make the fight, three trains were sent over from here in his plain sight—the long transportation of the 6th Corps being used for that purpose. Then, at dark last night, Hancock began marching this way, and before daylight had his corps in close reserve. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, had 94 guns and 15 mortars in position.

The explosion of an immense mine on Burnside's front was the signal for them to open. The main attack was to be from the centre, by the 9th Corps, while the 16th, and Turner's Division of the 10th, should be massed in the right rear of the 9th, and the 8th on the left of the 9th. Part of the 3d to take a portion of the line near the river, but nearly all to support the 9th.

The mine had been pushed out 400 feet radiating into three branches beneath a Rebel four-gun battery. The powder explosion five to fifteen feet under ground, was equal to chamber train fifteen inches in diameter and 250 feet long. The world shook when it was fired. A column of yellow earth spouted into the air broad and high as the Bunker Hill Monument.

The echo of the awful blast had not come back from the woods behind when the hundred guns opened from the rising ground in Warren's front. I could see the line of belching fire, the great volumes of white smoke, and hear the noise of it all. And the enemy angrily replied. Heavy musketry volleyed in the centre, only heard in the momentary interval between the guns, heaviest just when the sun's blood-red disk whirled into sight in the east. Was it the sun of another Austerlitz?

Great masses of white powder smoke, hugging close to the earth, or reluctantly rising and resting on the tree-tops, obscured the view. The flashes of the guns in the haze, or ejecting many feet from the muzzles, could be seen—nothing else. The church spires of Petersburg were lost from the picture. And the smoke lodged behind, and banked up against the sun till his great eye was dim and bleared.

At last, just before six, a fresh breeze cleared all the prospect as by magic. Each man now to his field glass, and we strain our eyes, and sweep the glass from point to point.

In the group are Generals Warren, Hunt, Cutler, and Ayres, and their staffs.

Still no word from the front as to how it is with ours. There we can only look and exchange thoughts and hopes and knowledge of what each sees. At just six the Rebels are running. One and then another is certain he sees them flying. The naked eye soon confirms that which was seen through a glass darkly," and the rascals are running in great flocks.

One more glance from this point and then to another. At our elbow a battery is throwing four and a half shells, and the enemy occasionally reply with those of equal metal and with good aim. The Regular brigade is engaged at our left. A column of thick smoke rises from Petersburg and clouds in the sky indicate that the city is burning.

A signal station by a battery hard to the front is waving merrily its little flag—flag that talks; I do not comprehend it. Generals Grant and Meade are at Burnside's head quarters. There I learn that the mine accomplished its purpose.

The explosion buried three of the four guns above it and many men. While the earth still trembled the 14th New York Artillery, 2d Brigade of Ledlie's Division, rushed upon the spot and broke the enemy's line. Over 500 prisoners were taken. Prisoners are coming in, 200 already. There is no straggling.

We have certainly carried some of the enemy's works. Here, at headquarters, the impression is that we shall, before the sun goes down, unfurl THE flag in Petersburg. There are still fresh troops enough at hand to pour a new column upon the Rebel centre every hour till night, if that shall be necessary.

Of course nothing is known yet in detail, no thing as to the losses, and where they have fallen heaviest. Sheridan's cavalry is moving round to our left, on the enemy's right. The battle has raged four hours without cessation. How much longer of this depends upon the Rebels giving way, not on our giving up.—*New York Tribune.*

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Despatches herewith transmitted bring before the imagination the opening of a grand battle-drama, which began with early dawn of Saturday.

Unlike customary skirmishing, with which the first salties of battle begin, the combat of Saturday opens midst explosions of mines and the rude clamor of a hundred pieces of artillery. Unhappily the curtain drops with the first act of the drama, and the rest, whether of glory or disaster, is silence. We shall have to wait yet a few hours ere we know the results of the contest.

Never before during the Virginia campaign has the military situation inspired at once such interest and such solicitude. For six weeks the army has remained in apparent deadlock in front of the lines of Petersburg. The passage of the James had exhausted the category of possible flanking movements with Richmond as an objective.

A movement to the left, though presenting the high strategic advantage of planting the army on the enemy's lines of railroad communication, seemed to expose too much our own communications to be adventured. A movement to the right, so long as the enemy's position at Bermuda Hundred was unassailable, would only carry the army once more to the northern side of the James.

For a season it seemed to be General Grant's intention to force the enemy by cavalry raids to an abandonment of his strong position. Hence followed the operations of Wilson and Kautz, which, though vigorously and successfully executed, and which, no doubt, caused a severe temporary strain on the Rebel Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, did not prove adequate to the desired end.

In this state of facts there seemingly remained, therefore, only to essay once more on the lines of Petersburg those bloody assaults which, tried a score of times on the intrenchments of Spottsylvania and the Chickahominy, served last to show an incomparable valor opposed to obstacles too formidable to be overcome. The most hopeful could not see a solution of this most perplexing problem, while the less hopeful declared the summer campaign at an end.

Meanwhile, one man has been day and night not only hopeful, but confident of ultimate success,—confident with that audacious faith of genius which, piercing futurity, dares to pronounce the decree of fate. This man, I need not say, is Lieutenant-General Grant. Never, for a moment, has he swerved from the full assurance of the capture of Richmond; and it is known that he at one time fixed a day, and that not a distant one, when he would grasp the long-sought prize. It is this apparent antagonism between the confidence of the Commander, that adds a peculiar interest to the operations last week initiated.

To appreciate properly the operations of Saturday, they should be taken in connection with the operations of the three previous days, with which they are related much more closely than may appear from the disjointed reports which have thus far reached us. Indeed, the execution of General Grant's present plan against Petersburg may be said to have begun on Wednesday, when Generals Hancock and Sheridan crossed the James to make a demonstration towards Richmond.

But so great has been the misapprehension with regard to these operations, that what was obviously designed as a feint has been mistaken for the main movement. It is not wonderful, however, that distant observers should be misled, since the successful execution of General Grant's plan presupposed that Lee himself should be deceived by the semblance of a formidable movement on Richmond by a line of march which would compel him to make large detachments from the army at Peter-burg.

General Grant's design has been throughout to pierce the lines in his immediate front; but for this purpose it was absolutely necessary that the garrisons should be greatly reduced. The division of force made by the absence of the Rebel column in the Shenandoah valley furthered this design, and a manoeuvre that would draw off additional important detachments to the north bank of the James would afford opportunity for assaults that would have been both unwise and impracticable against works manned by their full complement of Lee's veteran troops.

How this was carried into effect may be briefly recited.

General Foster, with his command, has, as is well known for some time, held a *coup* of vantage at Deep Bottom on the north bank of the James, and ten miles from Richmond. The advantage of this *coup de place* was to observe the roads leading from Richmond, in case the enemy should attempt a flanking movement by this line—while at the same time it afforded a fortified *debouche* for the passage of columns designated either to demonstrate or operate against the Rebel capital from the northern side.

At this point the 2d Corps, under command of General Hancock, and the 1st and 2d Divisions of Cavalry, under Sheridan, passed the river on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning engaged the Rebel force holding the position in front of Foster. A skilfully executed flanking movement by Miles' Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, put us in possession of this outer line—the enemy retiring to a strongly fortified line in the rear, held by Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, with a force of cavalry and artillery. This stronghold was not assailed, but energetic demonstrations were made during the day as if for that end, while cavalry manoeuvred on the Rebel left flank.

These demonstrations were kept up the following day (Thursday), and every stratagem employed to induce Lee to believe that Richmond was menaced in force. Among these was the sending of the wagon-train of the 6th Corps over the pontoon bridge across the James, thus inducing the impression that this whole corps was moving in that direction.

These feints were completely successful.

During Thursday and Friday trains were busily engaged conveying troops from Petersburg to Richmond, and thence to the threatened point; and this *ruse* is said to have succeeded in calling off at least fifteen thousand of Lee's troops.

Having secured this desired object, Hancock's Corps was, during Thursday and Friday nights, secretly recalled across the James, and retracing its steps, repassed the Appomattox at Point of Rock's, and took position on the right of our line, relieving the 18th Army Corps, which was sent to the support of the 9th.

The disposition of our troops on the line south of the Appomattox became, therefore, as follows:—The 2d Corps on the right, the 9th in the centre, with the 18th supporting, and the 5th on the left. The plan of attack contemplated the forcing of the Rebel line in front of our centre, and it was for this reason that the 9th Corps was reinforced by the whole of the 18th. Here was a point which has long been regarded as the key to the Rebel system of defense, commanding, as it does, and enfilading their whole line.

Of tactical operations, marking the commencement of the attack; including the springing of a mine in Burnside's front; and the preliminary artillery firing along the whole line to cover a general assault, the *Times'* special correspondent speaks in detail. It is of course vain to speculate regarding the sequel of these successful preliminary operations; but the view of the situation above presented authorizes the most hopeful anticipations.

WILLIAM SWINTON,
Of the N. Y. Times.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—A question having been raised before the Court on Saturday as to the proper officers to hold the election which takes place to-morrow, whether the election officers elected last fall, or those elected the fall before, Judge Allison this morning decided, in the following opinion, that the old officers were the proper ones to act:—

OPINION.

Judges and Inspectors of elections are annual officers. It was so decided by this Court in 1852. It has also been held, that a person appointed to fill a vacancy is entitled to act for the entire year. See 1st notes to Purdon, 371, 373.

The office being an annual office, the question arises, at what time does the term begin to run? Is it from the day of election, or at a period subsequent thereto?

The act providing for the election of inspectors and judges of elections does not, in so many words, set forth the day from which the year shall be computed. Does it contain that from which it may be gathered by necessary implication?

It is provided that the Judges and Inspectors chosen in the manner prescribed by the act, shall meet at the respective places of holding election, *on the morning of the second Tuesday in October* in each and *every year*, which is necessarily immediately prior to the first day of their offices; and before entering on the duties of their offices, they, together with the clerks appointed by the inspectors, shall take and subscribe the oath of office, which shall be administered to them by any justice, alderman, or mayor of the peace; but if no such magistrate be present, then the inspectors shall, &c. It will thus be seen, that the first meeting of the officers elected to conduct the elections for the ensuing year, is fixed by the Second Tuesday in October preceding their election, at which time they are to be sworn into office; for the act requires, that *before entering on the duties of their office*, they shall take the oath to be administered, &c., to inspectors, who, in contemplation of law, will then be present; present at the meeting designated to take place on the day named. The officers who are thus to meet and are to be sworn into office, are those who were elected on the second Tuesday of October preceding day of meeting. From this day the term begins to start, and, if the office is an annual office, it follows that all the elections, general and special, shall be held by them, as required by the twenty-sixth section of the Act of 1839.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the several duties required to be performed by the officers designated in the act regulating the election of Tuesday next, so far as it relates to the qualified inspectors and judges of election, must be performed by those who were elected in October, 1862; their annual office commencing on the second Tuesday in October, 1862, continues until the second Tuesday in October, 1864.

WHY GOVERNOR LETCHER'S HOUSE WAS BURNED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—On the arrival of General Hunter's troops at Lexington, the residence of Governor Letcher was cared for and protected by General Hunter's order, as was all other private property in that town.

After two days there was discovered in a deserted printing office a manuscript proclamation, written and signed by John Letcher, which had been set up, exhorting the citizens of the town and country to assassinate our troops from behind trees, bushes, &c.

The discovery so incensed General Hunter and his army that he ordered the destruction of Letcher's house.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Richmond papers of Friday contain but little news.

The Conservatives seem to have been defeated in the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina. Governor Vance is supposed to be re-elected. A victory for Early, at Kernstown, near Winchester, is claimed by the *Whig*. A telegram from Early subsequently adds, that he had driven our forces into Maryland. They contain no Atlanta news.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Staten Islander."

BOSTON, August 1.—The schooner *Mary G. Farr*, from Philadelphia, reports that on July 27, when ten miles off Barnegat, she boarded the steamer *Staten Islander* with her stern broken off. She picked up from the wreck a trunk containing clothing, and a letter directed to Robert Goodley. She also picked up a barrel of tallow, one box of soap, and two baskets bearing the letters "S. I."

—Mr. William E. S. Whitman, of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war.

—A convention of the publishers and job printers of New Hampshire, held at Concord last week, agreed that a rise in prices is inevitable, but agreed upon no uniform rates.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

THE LATE ADVANCE.

GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. Grant and President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe.

NO FIRING AFTER 2 P. M. SATURDAY.

GEN. BURNSIDE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

WHY GOV. LETCHER'S RESIDENCE WAS DESTROYED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Late advices from the front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault of yesterday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that most of the works taken were recaptured by the enemy. We captured five hundred prisoners in the assault.

The loss on both sides was considerable, probably four thousand to five thousand.

General Grant arrived from City Point at nine A. M., and was met at Fortress Monroe by President Lincoln, who arrived from Washington at ten o'clock.

Both embarked on the steamer *Baltimore*, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, the steamer returned towards Norfolk, thus avoiding all interruption during the interview.

At three P. M. the President returned to Washington, and General Grant returned to the army.

The steamer *Andrew Harder*, with three hundred and ninety wounded officers and soldiers from City Point, arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The *Star* says:—We have the following interesting particulars of the fighting on Saturday in front of Petersburg, obtained from eye-witnesses of the stirring events of the day.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning the signal boat at City Point coming down the Appomattox swiftly, and venting its well-known and peculiar shrill whistle, indicated to the initiated that something was up.

General Grant rose hurriedly, and mounting his horse galloped off towards Petersburg, to Meade's headquarters, some eight miles distant from City Point. Other parties, anxious to witness the anticipated event, immediately followed as rapidly as possible.

About three o'clock the stillness of night was broken by an artillery fire, of no great fervor, however, and which on the surface bore no significance, as being nothing more than the routine compliments of the morning to the enemy about 4 o'clock. However, the cannonade on our part assumed a vigor that must have warned the Petersburgers and the enemy there congregated that something serious was about to transpire, and about twenty minutes later something serious did transpire, in the explosion of Grant's mine, located under the main fort in front, or rather a little to the left of the front of Burnside's position.

Our informants state that the published accounts to the effect that the earth was blown up five hundred feet by the explosion, and that the report "awakened Richmond," shaking the earth as by an earthquake for miles away, is all nonsense.

The mine was laid very deep, and the explosion, though effective and destructive, was distinguished by none of those pyrotechnic effects given it by the hand of fancy. The earth was thrown up in a brown cloud about one hundred feet, and at the same time a low rumbling sound was heard, bearing no proportion in weight to the roar of the cannon.

The sound of the explosion was not even heard at City Point, and the fact of the explosion of the mine was not known there until the arrival of the train from the front. A pause of twenty minutes followed upon the springing of the mine before the charge was made by our troops, who then sprang forward to the first line of intrenchments, which was carried, and they pushed on to the second line, exposed to a murderous enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries.

Here it was that the negro troops, who had carried a good name in previous service, and who had asked the privilege of leading the advance, cowered before the terrible fire, and fell back in great disorder.

Our loss was pretty heavy in the fighting between the intrenchments, amounting to one thousand or fifteen hundered men. It was reported at City Point when the mail-boat left yesterday, that we took three hundred prisoners in the Rebel intrenchments, and that some seven hundred of the enemy were killed by the explosion.

The Rebels appear to have been informed as to the direction in which Grant's mining operations were running, as shown by the fact that they had removed twelve of the sixteen guns belonging to the fort exploded. The story that Petersburg was burned on Saturday is not true, we hear. Casual shells may have struck buildings and fired them, but the town was not deliberately shelled, as reported.

Though Grant has not succeeded in accomplishing his purpose in this initial attempt on the works of the enemy, and is apparently no nearer Petersburg than he was before the explosion of his mine, he really has gained possession of information as to the enemy's position that, combined with the destruction of the principal fortification defending Petersburg, places him much nearer the accomplishment of his work.

There was no firing after 2 P. M. on Saturday and there was only desultory firing after 9 A. M. Our troops were back where they started from before 11 A. M.

Since writing the above, we have information that the explosion was admirable, realizing all Grant's expectations, but we failed to reap the advantages expected to follow upon it.

The report that the negro troops behaved especially bad is not corroborated by our later information, which states that they behaved no worse, at least, than others.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* has arrived with four hundred and thirty-two sick and wounded from the hospitals at City Point, including thirty-seven officers, most of whom were wounded in the fighting on Saturday.

General Burnside is reported slightly wounded in the arm in the attempt to rally the negro troops.

Colonel Curtin, of the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment, is reported killed. The 2d and 20th Michigan Regiments are said to have lost considerably in prisoners.

The *Star's* account of the Petersburg failure charges that some General has blundered.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG

THE BOMBARDMENT.

FULL PARTICULARS.

ADVANCE UPON THE WORKS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Information from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 30, 3 P. M., says:—After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from the artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows:—

The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M., the batteries to open at once along the entire line; the 9th Corps to charge, supported by the 18th; (Ayres') Division of the 5th, and the 3d Division of the 2d. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place at precisely 4:40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At half-past five the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style.

The 2d Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short distance beyond the first and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination. It was at this time that the Colored Division, Brigadier-General White in command, were pushed forward, and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the conflict.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the front line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort, and the balance moving to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied, and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of the range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures:—

The 23d U. S. (Colored) Regiment had fifteen officers killed and wounded, and lost about four hundred men, including the missing.

The 28th United States (colored) Regiment, had 11 officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 27th United States (colored) Regiment, had 6 officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 29th United States (colored) Regiment, had 8 officers, and about 175 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 31st United States (colored) Regiment, had 7 officers, and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 43d U. S. (colored) Regiment lost six officers and a large number of men.

The 39th U. S. (colored) Regiment lost several officers and 150 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

The loss in the 2d Division of the 9th Corps General Ledlie commanding, was very severe being estimated at from 1000 to 1200, while many make the figures larger.

Among the missing I regret to announce the name of General Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidentally broken, he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him, it is believed, at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of General Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

Colonel Marshall, commanding the 2d Brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Colonel Wild, of the 56th Massachusetts (Colored), is also reported a prisoner.

Colonel Gould, 59th Massachusetts, lost a leg.

Major Burton, 179th New York, also lost a leg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, 2d Pennsylvania, wounded.

Major Prescott, 57th Massachusetts, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, 31st United States, leg amputated.

This division having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours; but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the 1st and 3d Divisions was also severe, the latter having some four hundred in hospital. The 18th Corps occupied a part of the line, but their loss was not very great. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle-flags.

All is quiet this morning (Sunday,) the 31st instant.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour has declined 15@20; sales of 13,000 bbls. at $10 10@$10 15 for State; $11 @$12 for Ohio, and $10 50@$12 50 for Southern. Wheat declined 2@3c; sales unimportant. Corn 2@3c lower. Beef is dull and 10@15c lower. Lard quiet at 24@24c. Whisky dull at $1 74@$1 75.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—SIX A. M., 81. Noon, 94. 1 P. M., 94. Wind, W. by S.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn by a private letter, that Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is now at his home in Bucks county, and that his wound, received while at the head of his brigade in the recent attack on Charleston, is now rapidly improving. It is feared that the Colonel will never be able to use his right hand again. This is the second time Colonel Davis has been wounded. He has commanded a brigade for over eighteen months, and we trust will soon receive the star which he so justly merits. His loss, though only temporary, is deeply felt in the brigade. An officer writes us from the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers:—"I never knew any one missed so much. When it became known among the men and officers that he had been seriously wounded by a shell from the Rebel batteries, every one seemed depressed and disheartened." This is a noble record, coming, as it does, from one whom we know to be a man of truth and honor, and himself respected by all who know him.

DEPARTURE OF A BATTERY.—The Keystone Battery, which left Camp Cadwalader for Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon, consists of six 10-pound Parrotts, 160 men, and 128 horses. Captain Hastings is in command. First Lieutenant, John V. Cregler; Junior First Lieutenant, James Roberts; Senior Second Lieutenant, James Bingham; Junior Second Lieutenant, J. S. Newland.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—As two men were examining a pistol at Spruce street wharf yesterday afternoon, the weapon was accidentally discharged, taking effect in the breast of William Thomas. He was removed to the Hospital. William Redman, in whose hands the pistol was at the time, was arrested and held for a further hearing.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—Baxter's Fire Zouaves are expected to arrive in this city on the 10th instant. The Fire Department of this city contemplate giving these veterans a grand reception, and on its arrival, the regiment will be met by the Chief Marshal, his Aids, and the Committee of Arrangements, with the Committee of City Councils and such members of the Convention as may choose to join them. After being escorted to the Refreshment Saloon, the line will be formed on the north side of Washington street, with the right on Eighth street. The 1st Division to occupy the space between Eighth and Seventh streets; the 2d Division, between Seventh and Sixth streets; the 3d Division, between Sixth and Fifth streets; the 4th Division between Fifth and Fourth streets; the 5th Division between Fourth and Third streets; the regiment east of Front street.

The regiment will march up Washington street to Third, and be halted until the line has passed, when it will take post in the rear of the 3d Division; the ambulances, with the wounded men, bringing the rear of the regiment.

The companies will countermarch on the south side of Washington street, turning at the streets on which the right of their divisions rested, and pass over the following route:—

Up Third street to Brown; up Brown to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Walnut; up Walnut to Sixth street, where the line will be dismissed.

Mr. G. S. Willets, of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, will receive the regiment on behalf of the Fire Department.

The companies taking part in the escort will have their apparatus with them.

Chief Engineer Lyle will be the Chief Marshal.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM HANGING.—A number of workmen were engaged, on Saturday afternoon, in digging a well back of some new houses being erected in Webster street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Twenty-sixth Ward. Terence McIlvaine, one of the workmen, attempted to descend in the bucket, and when half way down was pre-ipitated to the bottom by losing his hold. He was intoxicated at the time. One of McIlvaine's companions volunteered to go down for him, but upon reaching the bottom found the well to be filled with foul atmosphere, so much so that, for the time being, he became totally blind. He immediately fastened the rope around what he supposed to be Terence's body, but which, unfortunately, proved to be the poor fellow's head.

He then gave the word to those above to hoist at the same time clinging to Terence's legs, in order that both might reach *terra firma* at one time. Of course, upon reaching above, Terence was in a state of exhaustion, having been nearly hanged in addition to a broken collar-bone, and other serious injuries sustained by the fall. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a rather critical condition.

DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSE.—Lieutenant Spear, with a large squad of police officers, made a descent on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, upon a disorderly dance house in Fifth street, below Thompson, known as the "Rum Pen," and kept by one Conrad Hoffman. The proprietor and forty-three inmates were taken into custody. They consisted of old and young, male and female, and were indulging in dancing at the time the police so unceremoniously made their appearance. This house is a very disorderly place, and has long been the source of much complaint. The proprietor of the establishment has often been notified to keep a more respectable place, but paid no attention to the many warnings he received. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $2000 to answer. Those who were arrested in the place at the time were held to keep the peace.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following will exhibit the number of arrests made in each police district during the month of July:—

Dist	*No. of Arrests.*	*Dist.*	*No. of Arrests.*
1	253	12	93
2	455	13	55
3	341	14	22
4	252	15	38
5	388	16	115
6	160	Reserve Corps	189
7	173	Harbor Police	24
8	107	Chesnut Hill, &c.	4
9	159	Park Police	48
10	188	Day Sergeants	19
11	137		

CONVALESCING.—High Constable Barton, who was very seriously stabbed, several weeks since, by a colored man, while attempting to make an arrest at Sixth and Lombard streets, has so far recovered as to be able to walk out, although by no means yet able to discharge the duties of his office. The party who inflicted the wound has not yet been arrested, and Mr. Barton will give a reward of one hundred dollars to any one who will furnish information that will lead to the arrest of the offender.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following will exhibit the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of July:—Dwellings, 103, of which 1 was four-story, 60 three-story, 38 two-story, and 3 one-story; 1 bitter-house, 1; depots, 3; drying-house, 1; factories, 3; ice-house, 1; foundry, 1; offices, 3; store, 1; storehouses, 2; school-house, 1; sheds, 3; shops, 7; stables, 10; alterations and additions, 140. Total, 243.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—During the burial of Mr. J. F. Germon on Saturday afternoon, a boy named Jacob Shetch, who lived at No. 539 Carpenter street, climbed upon a freight car moving down Washington street, which act being perceived by his mother, she ran for her son, and endeavored to pull him off. In the struggle the boy fell under the wheels of the cars, and was instantly cut in two.

TWO NEW NOVELS IN PRESS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, will publish two books which, for high intellectual reading, have not been equalled. "Flirtations in Fashionable Life," by that popular authoress, Catharine Sinclair, and "The Pride of Life," by Jane, Lady Scott, daughter in-law of Sir Walter Scott. We have no doubt but that these books will have a very large sale.

CASUALTY.—A young man named David Misner had several of his ribs broken on Saturday afternoon while diving from a bridge into a creek at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, six years of age, named James Georgie, had his legs and back severely injured yesterday morning, by falling through a bridge at Shur's Lane, on the Norristown Railroad.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—The police of the Eleventh District took into custody yesterday about thirty lads, for swimming on Sunday along the Kensington wharves. They were all fined.

AWAITING A CLAIMANT.—Last night the river and harbor police picked up, adrift, a ship's boat, containing three oars, and painted lead and white colors.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—A woman named Sarah Crawford died from the effects of sun-stroke last evening at Second and Chatham streets.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Endicott, Southwest Pass, Curtis & Knight.
Schr S. Newell, Gould, Belfast, Me., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. Milnes, Somers, Beaufort, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Raley, Matanzas Inlet, do.
Schr S. N. Smith, Studley, Boston, J. G. & S. Repplier.
Schr Pequonnock, Baines, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lachman.
Schr Ringgold, Crowell, Fortress Monroe, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, 8 days from Tampa Bay, with cotton to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Holmes, 5 days from New Haven, with old iron to captain.
Steamer Frank, shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig B. Smith, McLellan, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, &c., to Victor A. Sartori.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Gen Rice, Reed, from Sagua.
Brig B. Smith, McLellan, from Genoa.
Brig Lillian (not Lil

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

☞ THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be prepared to send a Car on TUESDAY EVENING, 2d inst., for CHAMBERSBURG, with any Contributions that may be sent to their office for the sufferers by the late calamity. To be sent free.

aug1-2t JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED FOR AUGUST 9.

The Military Powers of the State to be Organized.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:—

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military powers of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense.

Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at 10 o'clock, noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor. A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the Rebel lines is no more reliable than that from our own. The Richmond papers recently published an official bulletin from General Hood to the Confederate War Office, in which he reported the achievement of a grand victory over SHERMAN. The despatch is said to have produced an extraordinary state of excitement among the people in the Rebel capital, who were lifted, as one of the Richmond editors describes, out of the deep and prolonged despondency and apprehension that had oppressed them, and encouraged to believe that their desperate cause was improving.

General HOOD's despatch was short, but it was full of confidence and flourish. He said that our forces had been repulsed in an attack on his fortifications; that he afterwards took the offensive; that he assailed SHERMAN's east flank at Decatur, which was driven back in confusion; that the centre and west flank of the national line were attacked with equal success; that the Rebels got in our rear; and that the result of the action was disastrous to SHERMAN, with a loss of twenty-five guns, seven stand of colors, two thousand prisoners, and five hundred wagons with supplies.

That certainly was important—if true! But, alas for the credibility of war intelligence, even when *officially* communicated by Rebel Major-Generals in the field, the despatch was not true, by a good deal. Shortly after he had sent off to Richmond his first report of the battle, General HOOD transmitted a second, in which he made some very material corrections. In that last communication, dated at Atlanta, July 23, he said:—"In "the engagement yesterday we captured "eighteen stand of colors, instead of five, and "thirteen guns, instead of twenty-two, as "previously reported." This seems to have had a very depressing effect at Richmond, as appears from the following comment on it by the Richmond *Enquirer* of July 26. That paper said:—

"From this it will be seen that the battle began "under such favorable auspices on Friday, and "continued so successfully, was not resumed on "Saturday nor Sunday. General HOOD, in his "first despatch after the fight, was mistaken as "to the number of cannon captured by our "troops. This is a small matter.

"If he had killed McPHERSON, and driven SHERMAN across the Chattahoochee, we should have been content without taking a gun or a prisoner.

"As far as we are able to penetrate into the state "of affairs, the chief fruits of Friday's operations "are, we infer, that we prevented the enemy from "enveloping Atlanta from the east. His position "west and north of the town is unchanged, or, if "changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. "It has been seen from the despatch, he throws "shell into it. This is uncomfortable proximity, "as the people of our sister city of Petersburg "can testify."

The campaign in Georgia, therefore, is not to be regarded as a failure, but, on the contrary, as gradually but certainly advancing to a triumphant conclusion. General GRANT, in the meanwhile, has again got in motion, and has made a change in his position that implies much more important results than it would be right at this time to publicly disclose, or even intimate. Instead of raising the siege of Petersburg, as was supposed when he sent certain supports to FOSTER north of James river, he has since exploded a mine in front of Petersburg, destroying an important fort, with sixteen guns and a number of men, and carrying three tiers of intrenchments.

When the account of General HANCOCK's crossing James river reached this city, we felt well assured that the movement portended an attack on Petersburg. No ordinary movement in contemplation could have made it necessary for General HANCOCK's Corps to be held in reserve for two weeks in the rear of Petersburg.

Remembering that General HANCOCK was reported to combine great dash with sterling military ability, we became convinced that the move across the James meant a strong diversion on Richmond, and that, unless the enemy proved to be on the alert, it would be converted into a real attack. It seems, however, that HEATH's and ANDERSON's Divisions were sent from Petersburg to Richmond, and on Saturday, in the attack on Petersburg, we again find General HANCOCK's Corps in reserve. A movement like that of General HANCOCK is usually made dependent upon contingencies, and although, from the nature of the ground, an attack on Richmond by him could not, in any event, have become the main attack, yet it could, under certain circumstances, have been converted into an assault; and the bridges laid across the James at Deep Bottom make such an attempt still practicable, if we can deceive the enemy into believing that another move towards Richmond is a mere pretence. Thus the enemy's attention must continue to be distracted by an attempt to hold two important points; for it must be remembered that Richmond is only ten miles from Deep Bottom.

It seems to us that the period selected for these grand operations is most opportune. The precarious situation of HOOD at Atlanta, even if it has not resulted in sending troops from Richmond, has doubtless secured for him all available reinforcements, which would otherwise have been sent to Richmond; and in addition to this, there is a large force of the enemy in the Shenandoah valley and on our borders; and execute what demonstration it may, it is so neutralized by its position, that it cannot affect this phase of the campaign.

Many of the people have for a long time marvelled at the quietude which prevailed in the Army of the Potomac, and many have supposed that the operations before Petersburg were not progressing, because nothing was heard of battles and assaults. Sebastopol was the first experience which the world had of the great value of earthworks, and Vicksburg again proved the danger of attacking them without regular approaches.

Thus the work goes bravely on, in spite of delays, occasional reverses here and there, and the confident predictions of disaster to the national arms—made too often, we fear, by those whose "wish is father to their thought." SHERMAN can hold his own before Atlanta, unless we greatly mistake his character and abilities; and though he may be temporarily retarded in his progress to that end, there is the best reason to believe that he will eventually overcome all opposition, and capture Atlanta.

In that event, the campaign of GRANT against Richmond may be considered as assured of speedy success. LEE will find it necessary at once to gather about him all his forces for the immediate defense of Richmond; and the raiding parties that have lately been making predatory incursions within our borders will find that amusement effectually broken up, and their columns recalled to help LEE, who is now in danger of being driven from or blown out of his intrenchments.

The silence of the army was the hush of preparation, and now that battle has commenced, we may feel assured that it is not premature; for the man who is entrusted with the destinies of the nation is patient as Fate. May God give victory to the cause, for never did consequences so momentous hang trembling in the balance!

INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Independent Telegraph line has suffered much undeserved censure for shortcomings and deficiencies which were entirely beyond its control, and from the circulation of charges which have been discovered to be without substantial foundation. Thus for instance, the military authorities were at one time led to believe that the Independent line was used by evil-disposed persons to convey malicious rumors and false reports of military reverses; but after a full investigation, the Secretary of War was convinced of the loyalty and patriotism of the managers and directors of the "Independent," and not only restored the line to all its former privileges, but issued an order exonerating those connected with it from all suspicion of connivance with disloyal practices.

We ourselves have been provoked by the carelessness of the messengers who have occasionally delivered despatches intended for us at other newspaper offices; but, of course, for this the managers and directors are not to blame, and we learn that the negligent offenders have been discharged, and that a thorough delivery system has been adopted, by which such annoying mistakes will henceforth be impossible. Great allowance should be made by the public towards a new line of telegraph which has had everything to contend with, in a season of great embarrassment to every establishment requiring skilled mechanical and scientific assistants.

Every new line of telegraph, as a highway of thought, is an invaluable public blessing, and we hail their increase with gladness. The daily newspaper press is both the chief supporter and the great beneficiary of telegraph lines; and, contributing so much in common to the diffusion of intelligence and the advancement of human welfare, they should especially extend mutual encouragement, and tolerate each other's errors and defects.

We are perfectly convinced that the manager of the Independent line, Thos H. WILSON, Esq., its superintendent, A. J. BALDWIN, and the Manager, T. S. FLATTERY, Esq., are untiring in their efforts to give satisfaction to the public; and that no greater fidelity can be felt, either towards the Government or the public, than is manifested by these gentlemen and their associates in their ambitious endeavors to make the "Independent Telegraph" in every respect a first-class establishment.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Rebels Driven from the State.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—There are now no Rebels in the State.

We are in communication with McConnellsburg and Bedford.

AVERILL intercepted McCAUSLAND at McConnellsburg this morning, on his way to Bedford, driving them out of the town before they had a chance to burn any property.

The Rebels were driven out to Hancock.

It is now ascertained that the Rebels have no heavy force coming up in their rear as was supposed.

This was all a scare to uncover Washington.

BRECKINRIDGE, it is supposed, is moving West, towards Wheeling.

I telegraphed you yesterday that the Governor would issue a Proclamation for militia, but the matter was subsequently submitted to General COUCH, who determined there was no necessity for militia, as we have forces and in large numbers (but where I dare not say) competent to cope with the enemy and keep him out of the State. General COUCH has gone west, and will be in communication with Governor CURTIN.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Details from General Grant by the Norfolk boat are interesting, but there are no specially new facts. All looks encouraging.

Great indignation is manifested here at the burning of Chambersburg. We have nothing later from that region.

It is believed there are no armed Rebels now in Maryland.

A party of twenty-five prominent Copperhead Delawarians were arrested here on Saturday, charged with giving a grand picnic to raise funds to aid the Rebels. All have been brought here, and imprisoned in Fort McHenry.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—The hospital steamer *Baltic*, with seven hundred sick and wounded, sailed this afternoon for New York.

On the morning of the 29th inst. Sheridan's Cavalry captured over one hundred Rebel prisoners on the north bank of the James river.

The steamer *E. L. Crark* has arrived from New Orleans. She brings no news or papers. The health of everything was good.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* arrived in Hampton Roads last evening from Point Lookout.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The grand spectacle of *Aladdin* is now in the full tide of its success. The newest performances of the piece have brought the actors and machinery into the most perfect dispatch of the stage. Everything now runs with the most charming complexity, and with a celerity that is the delight of everybody interested in producing the entire performance. Everybody should witness this last great triumph of dramatic enterprise.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—SANFORD's OPERA TROUPE.—Colonel Sanford, we are pleased to learn, adds to his excellent troupe this week an unobtainable reinforcement in Frank Moran, the favorite Philadelphia comic comedian, actor, and comic singer. We are reminded to observe that Colonel Sanford is still remembered in a handsome and substantial way by his legion of friends in this city.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—We learn that Thayer & Noyes' United States Circus, and Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, have been consolidated under Mr. Charles W. Noyes, as Zoological and Equestrian Director, and will appear in this city for one week only, on next Monday evening 8th inst. Mr. Foster, the celebrated clown and pleasing jester will introduce the humor of the ring each evening.

—Count d'Hon-l-tein has purchased M. Dentu's "Collection of the Correspondence of Marie Antoinet e" for £3880.

—In the thirteen weeks ending July 2, 616 violent deaths were registered in London. 510 were by accident or negligence, 30 by homicide, 75 by suicide, and 1 by public execution.

—An English artist, Mr. Linnell, has just returned to Rome, after a very interesting but equally hazardous excursion in the mountain districts of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro, most infested by brigands. He was accompanied by an experienced model, well known to artists there, named Antonio, himself a mountaineer; and although frequently in the neighborhood, had almost in sight of formidable bands, succeeded in tracking his way unhurt through the dangerous district. Mr. Linnell's journey lasted twenty-three days, including a trip to the province of Salerno; and the part of the country he found most oppressed with brigands was the immediate neighborhood of San Germano, where the hills were tenanted by a band of about three hundred brigands, with flags and other pretensions to the honor of regular warriors.

Married.

CARRIGAN—STACKHOUSE.—On the 17th ultimo, by Rev. G. A. Tullis, Mr. JOHN CARRIGAN to Miss SARAH ANNA STACKHOUSE, both of Medford, New Jersey.

WAPLES—WOLFE.—In the Presbyterian Church, at Lewes, Del., by the Rev. G. H. Simmons, Mr. EDGAR WAPLES, of Georgetown, and Miss MARY B. WOLFE, daughter of Henry Wolfe, Esq., of Lewes, Del.

Died.

BROLASKY.—On July 30th, ELIZABETH H. infant daughter of William J. and Virginia Brolasky, aged 7 months.

BURTON.—On the 30th of July, THOMAS H. son of Edward and Elizabeth Burton in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 129 Buttonwood street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery without further notice.

FRICK.—On the 29th inst., Mrs. ANN W. FRICK, relict of Mr. Jacob Frick, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. P. Wm. Shoemaker's lane, near Chestnut street, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock.

HITCHINSON.—On First-day morning, Seventh Month 31st, 1864, RACHEL M., wife of Samuel Hutchinson, in the 59th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, to meet at the house, Thirty-fourth and Haverford streets, at 3 o'clock, on Third-day, the 2d inst. Proceed to Darby.

KEEN.—July 31st, 1864, from wounds received near Paris, Fauquier county, Virginia, Lieutenant WILLIAM E. GARRETT KEEN, formerly of Washington City, aged 40 years.

MORGAN.—On the 30th instant, MARY MATILDA, daughter of Aaron and Emeline F. Morgan, in the 17th year of her age.

Fond friends, weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth.
Sweet be her blood-stained bed of her home,
The spotless tar for earth, the Lord that knoweth
His own, said, gently, "Fillie, come."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 724 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to the Sixth street Union ground.

SLOAN.—On the 30th ult., MARY, wife of James Sloan, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4 Grape street, above Crescent, Manayunk, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Levering Cemetery, Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward.

WHITE.—July 30th, after a few days' illness, JOSEPH WHITE, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 124 N. Twelfth street, on Tuesday afternoon, 2d instant, at 4 o'clock.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,

BATHING ROBES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRST STORE ABOVE

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.

CAPE MAY,

aug1-tf NEW JERSEY.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60 by 200 feet. Inquire

aug1-3t* FIRST STORE ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.

IMPORTED WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at

HENRY HUDDY'S

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,

No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Race,

jy8-1m Philadelphia.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sarsaparilla—Dr. D. Jayne's Alterative combines the active principle of this powerful article with those remedies which experience has proved to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, while at the same time it contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic poisons. It is, therefore, perfectly safe, and at the same time the most efficient remedy in the world, especially for *Scrofulous, Cancerous, Tuberculous, Cutaneous, and Mercurial Affections*, and diseases of the Secreting Organs, whether of the Glands, Skin, or Internal Membranes. This Alterative also enters into the circulation, and passes with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached.

Prepared only at No 242, CHESNUT Street.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

READY FOR WAR.

LET THE ENEMY COME ON.

To DAVID EVANS, of the firm of EVANS & WATSON:—

You publicly assert in a late newspaper article that you will drill through any Chilled Iron Safe Lillie has in use in one-half to two hours' time, &c., including the Bank of Southern Liberty Safes, or you will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. Now this is a very cheap way of paying fun. You know there is neither a banker or business man that would have an expensive Safe operated upon with unlimited power for two hours, to be untouched, disfigured, or in any way discredited, for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

This game is played out. Now if you have any confidence in your ability to drill chilled iron or any confidence in Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe as compared with Lillie's, to withstand the burglar, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe as compared with Lillie's, to stand fire, you have the opportunity to make it manifest. You have just sold to the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, we are informed, for $1450, a Bank Safe, representing to the Bank that your Safe was a much better protection against the burglar than Lillie's, and charging a much higher price for it. You have already made the challenge to test the Safes in the Corn Exchange Bank, and stated your own terms.

We now make the following proposition:—That you shall furnish the seventh National Bank Safe and we will furnish one or the Bank of Northern Liberties' Safe, for a test, upon your own terms, to the Corn Exchange Bank, Each party at all place in the hands of responsible parties the sum of $10 0 to $200, as forfeiture, to be paid over to the winning party (as you may elect).

If you have not the confidence to place Evans & Watson's Safe alongside of Lillie's as a burglar-proof, and will not accept the above proposition, we will give you three hours instead of two hours (the time you ask) to obtain the money in one of the safes at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, said money to be furnished as above proposed, and to be placed in the Safe by the Cashier of the Bank; the Safe to be operated upon precisely as proposed in the challenge to this Corn Exchange Bank, and if the money is not obtained in the three hours, you are to make good any damages done to the Safe, and the money to be ours. You say you can drill six holes with one drill through Lillie's Safe. We will also give you two of the best steel drills you can procure to get through the above Safe.

Again you say, Weaver & Sprankle were induced to charge Lillie's safe for one of Evans & Watson's on account of its superiority as a Fire-proof.

We now propose that you shall furnish Weaver & Sprankle's Safe, and we will furnish either of two Safes of same size and character of the Lillie Safe you received in exchange—Rockhill & Brother, Market street, below Seventh, as one, or J. Hickman & Co., corner of Third and Market streets, has the other, and purchased about the same time as that of Weaver & Sprankle—these Safes shall be tested as Fire-proofs in a suitable furnace. A Committee of disinterested business men shall be appointed to test them, especially upon the terms publicly announced by you last winter, and $500 to $1000 shall be put up as forfeiture by each party, as you may elect. Neither party to have possession of the Safes tested until after the test. We await your acceptance.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—Should any or all of the above propositions be accepted, and should we be successful in any or all, the net proceeds we may derive from our opponent, deducting actual expenses of the tests, shall be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as the money is not the object of the test.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—

The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Cream la Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
	CABINET ORGANS.	
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our — Will find our — Will find our

California Wines, California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines, California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Berens, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmeele, Williams, Hartley, Reidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fondey,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS EVENING,

The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.
ONE WEEK MORE.
FRANK MORAN.

The great Comedian, together with all the Stars.

See bills of the day.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 15.

Admission 25 and 50 cents. aug

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS on the RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—

At 7:30 A. M.	At 2:00 P. M.
8:30 "	3:00 "
10:00 "	4:30 "
11:30 "	6:00 "
12:30 P. M.	

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents. aug1-3t

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

"MANHATTAN,"

CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

REVENUE STAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Constantly on hand, and all orders by mail promptly attended to.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $50 Two per cent. discount.
" " $100 Three " "
" " $500 Four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Middle and Western States, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. All orders should be addressed

JESPER HARDING,
aug1-tf No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale at Bookstores and Periodical Depots. Stamps of all denominations constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 200, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy21-tf

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bid for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. jy27-tf

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER General.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1021 GIRARD Street, until WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1864, at noon, for the delivery at Cantwell's Barracks, AT AN EARLY DATE, of nineteen hundred (1900) iron bars, round or square, each bar to be ¾ of an inch thick, three feet four inches long, flattened at the ends, and enclosed to have two holes for the insertion of screws. Seventy-two hundred (7200) iron screws, 2½ inches long. Each proposal must name the shortest time for the delivery of the articles, by one or more responsible persons (who must be known at this office to be responsible), that the bidder will enter into immediate obligation for the prompt fulfillment thereof, and give satisfactory security (if said proposal be accepted).

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed essential to its interests, as also those from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
aug1-2t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 1, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, August 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for fifteen thousand tons of best quality White Ash Anthracite COAL, 2240 lbs. to the ton, to be weighed and inspected, sizes egg and stove, as may be required, to be delivered on board vessels at the wharves of this city, in good order and condition, free of slate, dust, and other impurities, at such time and in such quantities as may be ordered by the Government, between the date of contract and November 1, 1864.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Bidders will state price per ton both in writing and in figures.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, will be required, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector; otherwise the proposal will not be received.

For further information bidders will call at the office, No. 1129 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
aug1-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.

150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
325 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
150 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.

All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.

J. POWER,
jy29-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

VERY LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, a very large assortment, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

PRESERVING JARS.

Also, Reid & Atterbury's square and half-gallon Preserving Jars.

STONE BUILERS.

Also, several hundred pounds of Stove Boilers.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the present service of the army.

For rough and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy5-20t Cavalry Bureau.

TWO CHARMING BOOKS IN PRESS AND NEARLY READY.

I.

FLIRTATIONS IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

By Catharine Sinclair, author of "Beatrice," "Modern Accomplishments," &c., a companion to and uniform with "Family Pride." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

II.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE.

By Jane, Lady Scott, and daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and author of "The Henpecked Husband." A superior novel, uniform with the "Rejected Wife." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

Copies sent free of postage on receipt of the retail price. Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Send for catalogue and canvassers' circular. it

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.

This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, it is almost

Four and a half by three and a half feet square,

and contains a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.

Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where

Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,

are already receiving subscriptions for the same.

The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.

Subscription Rooms of the Company,
No. 730 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The following firms will receive subscriptions:—

APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. R. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;

Or, at the publishers,

STIWELL, HARRIS & CO.,
jy26-wsmlm No. 730 BROADWAY, New York.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY AND PAPER STORE, No. 316 CHESNUT St.

Envelope Manufactory, Envelope Manufactory,
No. 316 Chesnut street, No. 316 Chesnut street,
No. 316 Chesnut street, No. 316 Chesnut street.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
Wholesale and Retail, Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail, Wholesale and Retail,

AT MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, corner of Rhoads. jy30-3t

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,

(LATE OF ROWELL & BROTHERS),

Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papres Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—Begins September 1.—Terms very moderate. Thorough course in Mathematics, Languages, English Studies, &c. Pupils have benefits of a home. Practical lessons in Surveying and Civil Engineering. Boys fitted for business. Address for Catalogue,

REV. D. CONWAY HARDIN,
jy16-1m Village Green, Delaware Co., Pa.

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

No. 408 SPRING GARDEN Street,
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1334 JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 15 S. FOURTH Street.

mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. REES, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-2m

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.

The only correct and authorized

MEDALLION LIKENESSES

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER,

Box 2466 Philadelphia Post Office.

Manufactured at No. 660 ARCH Street, jy2-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

ATLANTA.

From the Tribune.

We publish this morning an account of the battle of the 22d July near Atlanta, information concerning which has heretofore been supplied chiefly from the Rebel War Office. On our side we have not, even yet, any official intelligence whatever, but the narrative we now give will help the careful reader to a judgment as to the result of the battle.

It does not appear to have been a general engagement. In the action of the 20th, the enemy had massed against the right wing of General Sherman's extended and partially disconnected forces, and got soundly thrashed for their pains. On the day following, General Sherman seems to have pushed his left, comprising the three corps of the Army of the Tennessee, under McPherson, still further beyond the Augusta Railroad, reaching round a little south of Atlanta.

On the next day he was attacked at that point. The 17th Corps, General Blair, held the extreme left, and held it negligently. Two Rebel corps, Stewart's and Cheatham's, got upon General Blair's flank, surprised him, and rolled up a large portion of his line without ceremony. It was in consequence of this unexpected and unnecessary disaster that General McPherson met his death.

Riding to the front, and amid the disordered and tangled lines of General Blair getting unawares beyond the furthermost of his own troops, he came close upon a body of Rebels, was fired upon, and killed. As the story is now told, the act on the part of the enemy was little better than murder, General McPherson being almost alone, and receiving a volley from a large concealed force, preceded by no demand for his surrender.

The disaster to the 17th Corps extended partially to the 15th and 16th, but Hood's official assertion that our forces were driven from their works is not strictly true, because there were no "works" except slight intrenchments. There had been no time to construct anything. Hood claims to have taken thirteen guns, eighteen stands of colors, and 2000 prisoners. The loss of four guns is admitted on our side; no mention of colors or prisoners, except as having been captured by us from the enemy. Just what the facts are, we will not pretend to say, without the official statement of General Sherman.

Finally, the Rebel attack was opposed General Logan, who succeeded General McPherson, re-formed the lines of his three corps, and the main portion of the ground from which the enemy meant in dis-dge as was maintained. It is noticeable that Hood does not claim to have regained possession of the railroad. Failing to get that, he got nothing of any strategic value. There was no victory to boast of on either side, but all the advantages of the position which Sherman had before secured were retained. The irreparable loss to us is that of General McPherson.

As the enemy have since made no serious demonstration, it must be inferred that they have given over the effort to repel the advance of General Sherman, and that his possession of the south bank of the Chattahoochee is assured. The two battles of the 20th and 22d were really fought to drive him across that river. It is pretty clear the effort will not be repeated, and there remains to the enemy only a choice between abandoning Atlanta, and risking both the loss of that city and of the army which defends it.

BEFORE PETERSBURG.

From the Times.

The pinnacles of the Rebel brigands north of the Potomac assume their proper and insignificant magnitude this morning alongside of the great operations which General Grant has inaugurated before Petersburg. He has, in a twofold sense, *sprung a mine* upon the Rebels. The mine under the Rebel works, to which the match was applied as the sun was rising on Saturday morning, resulted in an eminent success.

Not only was an immense volume of earth thrown for three hundred feet into the air; but the Rebel position was at once charged by the gallant 9th Corps through the gap made, and the explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery that we have in position from the Appomattox to our extreme left—the whole resulting in the capture of the entire line of Rebel works and a good number of prisoners.

The play of strategy, of skill, and of genius in this whole affair and in the preliminary and collateral movements on both sides of the James river, will be found finely and picturesquely set forth in our special dispatches from army headquarters and from Washington. The intelligent reader will see the connection between this operation and the movement to the north bank of the James, of which we had intelligence on Saturday, and he will also see in it the realization and issue of several indications that have latterly been reaching the public.

The latest telegrams leave us just at the threshold of this startling movement of the Army of the Potomac. The public will look eagerly every hour for its progress and consummation.

The Rebels undoubtedly know that Grant was mining somewhere, but they certainly did not know its location, and probably underrated its effects and results.

If Grant has not, in a larger sense, sprung a mine upon the enemy, it certainly looks as if he had. Lee, at this moment of general assault, has his forces divided. He would seem still to have a large body of troops in the Shenandoah valley and near the Potomac, and the feint of Generals Hancock and Sheridan towards Deep Bottom was also effectual in inducing him to order a large force over the James for the immediate defense of Richmond.

The latter can quickly be brought in, but if Early and Breckinridge are still near the Maryland line it will take a week or more to get them down to Petersburg. The nature of Grant's operations indicates, of course, that he means to attempt the capture of Petersburg by a *coup de main*. We shall, therefore, presently know whether or not it proved a success.

THE REBEL VIEW OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 26 has the following comments upon the Niagara conference:—

"For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of Abraham Lincoln. It is his letter addressed 'To whom it may concern.' It concerns Messrs. Holcombe, C. C. Clay, and George N. Sanders, and, we would fondly believe, no other person or persons whomsoever. When officious individuals go creeping round by back doors, asking interviews with Lincoln for 'a full interchange of sentiments,' it gives us sincere gratification to see them spurned, yes, kicked, from the said back door. To Abraham we deliberately say, 'Bravo!' or, if he likes it better, 'Bully!' Think of an ex-senator from Alabama and a Virginia member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third negotiator—exposing themselves gratuitously, idly, and unbidden, to receive such an ignominious rebuff at the hands of the truculent buffoon of Illinois.

"The eccentric procedure of these two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious Sanders. He it was who, in line Mr. Clay and Mr. Holcombe traveling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Clifton House, bethought him of getting them into a correspondence about peace; and it was he who opened it himself by letter to no less a person than that sanguinary philanthropist, Horace Greeley, asking him (Greeley) to procure a safe-conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that Greeley, at first thinking this was a real embassy to offer submission, eagerly promised the safe-conduct in the President's name. They replied they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries, but had no doubt that 'if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence' were communicated to Richmond, they or somebody else would be invested with full powers. And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except Greeley's unauthorized offer of a safe-conduct. They say—and, in reading what they say, remember that it is two eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a paltry abolitionist editor, not having the presumption to the write to the Emperor Abraham himself—'exacting no conditions but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door that had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations.' What right had they to even allude to propositions looking to the establishment of peace? Who commissioned them to interchange sentiments with Lincoln? And what do they mean by causes of controversy and liberal negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been received at Washington, and had been accredited from Richmond, we should have felt very nervous on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, Lincoln, so soon as he was informed there were such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was now partly open, though 'previously closed,' and parleying with a New York editor in the hope of getting admittance—shut up the door with a bang right in their three noses, and warned them off by a notice:—'To whom it may concern.'

"It is suggested that perhaps the cunning device of Mr Sanders was only a contrivance for helping the peace party in the enemy's country; that the answer of Mr. Lincoln was just the very kind of answer which the 'many counseled' George expected; and that it is to be used to show how ferociously and unrelentingly the present Yankee Administration is bent on war, and repulses the slightest hint of peace. As usual with such excessively cunning schemes, this one not only defeats itself, but helps the cause which it was possibly intended to damage. To exhibit an ex-senator and member of Congress of the Rebel States thus timidly crawling by a roundabout way to the footstool of the Emperor of the Yahoos, whining and snivelling about peace and 'liberal negotiations,' and haughtily refused even admittance to the sovereign presence, will serve, not the peace, but the war party, because it will be used to create the impression that the Confederacy must be in the agonies of death when two such distinguished legislators make so pitiful an attempt to reach the ear of offended majesty. If such was the idea, then in this case, as in the other 'those whom it may concern' have got what they deserve.

"Has any one seen the Rev. Colonel Jacque and one Edmund Kirke? What are the detectives about? Here have been two spies, manifestly spies, 'at the Spotswood Hotel Richmond, on a secret mission;' and now, instead of being in Castle Thunder, Kirke and the Reverend Colonel are again in their own country, giving mysterious hints to the Washington correspondents about their three days' entertainment in Richmond, and about two interviews which they say they had with Mr. Davis. They cannot disclose 'for the present'—these deep diplomats—what passed at those interviews, but 'it is intimated'—and here is truly a startling fact—'that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.' Of course, these two Yankees were spies, or else they wanted to sell something in Richmond which they had run through the lines; or probably they combined the two object. Our passport system, we fear, is but little protection; and the detectives are not sufficiently vigilant.

"However that may be, there is now certainly a renewal of these vague whisperings of peace, which have several times before circulated through society. Many think that peace is in the air. Peace and rumors of peace float around us, and men dream of peace at night. We have seen here unauthorized and officious persons, both Union and Rebel, repair respectively north and south about the same moment, as it were, snuffing peace, as horses snuff water in the desert. If gold declines a little in New York, even in the teeth of military disaster, the *News* says it is because there is a sort of instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of peace. This is not unnatural; the plain avowals of the enemy's press four months ago, that this year's campaign must be the final one, the near approach of Lincoln's bloody term, the imminent financial ruin of the United States, all combine to produce not so much a conviction as a presentiment that we are soon to have peace.

"And it may be so. Peace may be nearer to us than we think, and may come suddenly, though one cannot see precisely how. One thing, however, is clear. No desirable an event cannot be hastened by an teur negotiators 'exchanging sentiments' with Mr Lincoln; nor by blockade-runners thrusting 'in evidence' on Mr. Davis; or by any possible or conceivable correspondence between George Sanders and Horace Greeley."

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, July 27, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual government inspection before being accepted.

Horses will be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

jy27-10t

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life to sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duty of marines on board the vessels of the Navy, and Steam United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance. THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR Sale—Containing 16 acres on which is now growing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—"Troth's Early Red," "Early Jack," "Large Early Red Mixen," "Delaware," "Early White," "Wards Late," "Beath's Cling," and other varieties, all of which will be ready for the market in a few days. The farm is near the Railroad Station, and Peaches are forwarded the same day they are gathered to market. Will be exchanged for City Property, or sold on easy terms.

Apply to Box 1901 P. O. jy27-6t

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,

WITH BACK BUILDINGS,

GAS AND BATH.

Apply to

J. S. BEAM,

No 140 S. THIRD STREET,

jy22-12t Or, No. 267 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. EIGHTEENTH Street. jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and one acre of ground, half a mile from Kensington Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by executors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to JOSEPH PENTINGTON, or W. B. WOODELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna. jy14

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without insurance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of G. ANDRE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. SAURMANN, at the old place of business, No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GUSTAVUS ANDRE,
GEORGE F. SAURMANN.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to transact business under the name of G. ANDRE & CO., the privilege of using the name being granted to us, in writing, by the members of the firm this day dissolved.

GEORGE F. SAURMANN.
FRANCIS A. NORTH.
LOUIS GLIVIER.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1864. jy27-wfm3t

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antwerp is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, and removes pimples. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and jy16-1m No. 123 S. SEVENTH street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly damaged), Ingrain Carpets, Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, 37½ cents; Venetian, 75 cents; Yerseys, Rag and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Birchin's,) No. 247 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Kern Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with dispatch. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street, jy26 1p JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

BEDDING EMPORIUM, No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES, of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk. FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS, WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS, SPRING BEDS AND COTS.

N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. jel-2m

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleaning gauge-cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. RATTLER,
jy4-2m No. 23 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES.

Printed Barèges..... 25 Cents.
Printed Barèges..... 31 "
Mozambiques..... 27½ "
Double Width Mozambiques..... 50 "
Grenadines..... 37½ "
Grenadines..... 44 "

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

Above Willow.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

Mozambique Shawls..... $2 50 to $3.
Llama Shawls..... $2 50 to $5.

BLACK LACE POINTES,

CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

jy20-3t Above Willow.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.

1044 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT ACTUAL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Ruffled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1044 CHESNUT STREET. 1044 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect Grecian, white for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, can be obtained in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired

jy6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated near the beach, has been newly repainted, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season. The house being enlarged, remodeled, and furnished throughout with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place to spend your vacation. Congress Hall is the nearest to the ocean of any of the houses at Atlantic City being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to invalids. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange

Terms $12 per annum, GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je3-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room.

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and brass Castings of all description; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repair of vessels, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 215 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfmtu

H. DIXON,

No. 28 S. EIGHTH Street,

DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Fans, Head Dresses, French Jewelry, Leather Goods, Work Boxes, &c. my16-3m

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cornplanter township, extending a considerable distance on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Alleghany River Territory is a leading and permanent and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering it banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the strata location, or volcanic disruption of rock, dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the body of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superior quality of Oil or oil to Oil. It is certain that as one of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily product of 1,000 barrels.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a comprehension of the identical same gorge between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon Tail those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and storerooms proffts would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let as lease for twenty years, a well now producing a fair portion of good oil, although its depth or bore is considered quite limited—but to have a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deeper each, but not yet tubed, but in drilling a first-rate show of Oil; a barrels may can generally be sounded out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will to prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The law of this valuable land, comprising nine hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per centum of Oil, the leased well, now pumping, and the entire fleet of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the inconsiderable sum of $12,000, in cash or Mill in fine order, or some honorable value, patches of timber.

The sale of stock will put cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $7,000 cash working capital on hand, which, with the sum realized by taxation, will also be to bore two new wells with the steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months' arrangements will be made to accomplish the projects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are noted facts. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and cannot be checked; moreover, its price is now $12 per barrel at the wells month, extraordinarily high.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet; some have gone as low as 1,000 feet. Wells have been bored further on to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on the property during the present year. There is room for one thousand wells. A period this, clear of all incumbrance is confidently asserted to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McALEER, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 105 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain,

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the loan lien of volunteers from the city or Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest (not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum) shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan thereon mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in sums as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand and five hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy6-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES."

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain,

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan thereon mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in sums as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand and five hundred dollars, as follows:—

First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy6-4w

FINANCIAL.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $500 and $100 payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES,

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 31.

We are rather quiet here to-day, with fewer exciting rumors than was anticipated. It is so intensely hot that the isolated idea of keeping cool—or of endeavoring to do so—absorbs our whole attention. The thermometer is now up to 94 degrees, and how much more elevated it will become before night sets in is difficult to divine. We are in reality passing through a "fiery ordeal." The very elements seem to be melting with fervent heat. Scarcely a "breeze to break the blue crystal of the seas, or sweep one blossom from the trees."

There have been rumors upon rumors, but when fairly solved they dwindle down into rather diminutive proportions. Any number of Rebels from fifteen to sixty thousand have been reported as in readiness to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, especially the latter. It is also said General Lee is in command of them; that they are located at different points in Virginia not far from the Potomac, ready to strike as soon as their cavalry raids have demonstrated sufficiently upon our borders.

These demonstrations were to consist of those already made in Western Maryland, and in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania. My own candid opinion, however, is, that there have been, thus far, comparatively few armed Rebels this side the Potomac, and those chiefly, if not entirely, cavalry. It was, I have no doubt, and still is, the intention of the enemy to make another demonstration upon Washington. This they believed they could better do by getting a strong hold in Pennsylvania, and then in Maryland, in its rear. The success they met with before induced them to believe they could accomplish much more on another trial, forgetting however, that vigorous appliances would be made—as have been—to meet them on the very threshold. From what I know, a cordial welcome will now be given to any force they can bring into our State, or against the national capital. Traitors' graves are yawning to receive them.

I learn that the cavalry force under Mosoby, which ventured into Washington county, near Boonsboro, was yesterday driven off by our troops and made to recross the Potomac in a decided hurry, leaving some of their companions behind biting the dust. We have ample means in that region to make all safe.

Should it come within the range of possibility for these traitors to appear in due course of time before Philadelphia and New York, the inhabitants of these mighty marts may then come to a realizing sense of there being something else to do and think about than money making by gambling in stocks and gold. They may also learn the important fact that sumptuous living, rolling in luxuries, sweeping pavements with silks and satins, or dwelling in grand saloons covered with gems, basking luxuriantly at summer resorts, may have to cease.

Loungers and idlers in Northern cities—non-producers, who have neither seen nor tasted of the realities of war—may then in self-defense be obliged, in order to preserve the value of the wealth they have accumulated, to come forth as others have done, and assist in crushing out this Rebellion, or in the end it will crush and impoverish them. These are serious facts, and sooner or later may come home to every man's door. I will leave others to extend the comments. At the same time appeal to your people to take what I have said into careful consideration. There is no excuse for inattention or idleness.

Quite a number of our prominent citizens are at Bedford; amongst whom is the family of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for all of whom some apprehension is felt. The Rebels, in their present raids, pay no respect to persons. They work indiscriminately, which is looked upon by their sympathizers as particularly unkind.

The Northern Central Railroad runs regularly. The Baltimore and Ohio trains go no further than Harper's Ferry and Frederick. The telegraph has also ceased working beyond Frederick.

The great local feature of to-day in our city was the consecration, at the Cathedral, of the Right Rev. Marion John Spalding, D.D., of the Diocese of St. Louis, to the Archiepiscopric of Baltimore, in place of Archbishop Kenrick, deceased. The Cathedral was densely crowded, and the ceremonies highly imposing. Nothing could surpass the grandeur of the music. Hundreds were unable to get seats, or even admission into the Cathedral. Bishop Spalding is a man of great ability as a divine, and, like his predecessor, a strong friend and supporter of the Union.

Sketch of the Rebel General Walker.

Major-General Wm. H. T. Walker was formerly an officer in the United States Army, and was about fifty years of age. He was born in Georgia, entered the West Point Military Academy in 1833, and graduated in 1837, standing nearly at the bottom of his class. He entered the United States Army as a brevet second lieutenant of Infantry, on July 1, 1837, and was attached to the 6th Regiment.

At the end of the month he received his full rank of second lieutenant. He then went to Florida, and in the battle of Okeechobee, on December 25, 1837, was wounded severely in three places. For his gallantry and good conduct in that battle he was brevetted first lieutenant from that date, receiving his full rank on February 1, 1838. He resigned the service on October 31, 1839; but after an absence of two years was induced to re-enter the service. He was therefore reappointed first lieutenant of the 6th Infantry on November 18, 1840, his rank to date from February 1, 1838.

By this plan he was enabled to gain the promotion to a captain on November 7, 1845, instead of at a later period. He served in Mexico, and was brevetted major on August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He was severely wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, during the storming of the works on September 6, 1847, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel from that date. During July, 1854, he was appointed commandant of cadets at West Point, and on the 3d of March, 1855, was promoted to the rank of major of the 10th Infantry.

On the 29th of December, 1860, he resigned from the United States service and returned to Georgia, where, although the first to leave the United States service for the cause of the Rebels, he was allowed to remain. After being necessitated for some time, he was appointed a brigadier-general of the Rebel Provisional Army, and during June, 1863, was promoted to major-general. He commanded a division of Hardee's Corps, and was shot through the foot in the engagement near Dallas, Georgia, June, 1864. According to the above report it appears that he fell before Atlanta on Friday, July 22, 1864.

Restless Nights.

Some persons, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, "toss and tumble" half the night, and get up in the morning weary, unrefreshed, and dispirited; wholly unfit, either in body or mind, for the duties of the day; they are not only incapacitated for business, but are often rendered so ungracious in their manners, so irritable and fretful, as to spread a gloom over the whole household. To be able to go to bed, and be in a sound, delicious sleep, an unconscious deliciousness, in five minutes, but enjoyed in its remembrance, is a great happiness, an inestimable blessing, and one for which the most sincere and affectionate thanks should habitually go up to that beneficent Providence which vouchsafes the same through the instrumentalities of a wise and self-denying attention to the laws of our being. Restless nights as to persons in apparent good health, arise chiefly from, first, an overloaded stomach; second, from worldly cares; third, from want of muscular activity proportioned to the needs of the system. Few will have restless nights who take dinner at midday, and nothing after that except a piece of cold bread and butter, and a cup or two of some hot drink; anything beyond that, as cake, pie, chipped beef, doughnuts, preserves and the like, only tempt nature to eat when there is really no cause for it, thus engendering dyspepsia and all its train of evils.

Worldly care. For those who cannot sleep from the unsatisfactory condition of their affairs, who feel as if they were going behindhand, or that they are about to encounter great losses, whether from their own remissness, the perfidy of friends, or unavoidable circumstances, we have a deep and sincere sympathy. To such we say, live hopefully for better days ahead, and meanwhile strive diligently, persistently, and with a brave heart to that end. But the more common cause of restless nights is, that exercise has not been taken to make the body tired enough to demand sleep. Few will fail to sleep soundly if the whole of daylight, or as much thereof as will produce moderate fatigue, is spent in steady work in the open air, or on horseback, or on foot. Many spoil all their sleep by attempting to force on nature more than she requires. Few persons will fail to sleep soundly, while they do sleep, if they avoid sleeping in the daytime, will go to bed at a regular hour and heroically resolve to get up the moment they wake, whether it is at two, four, or six o'clock in the morning. In less than a week, each one will find how much sleep his system requires; thereafter give it that and no more.

GOD, KEEP OUR WOMEN TRUE.

"What can a woman do in war?"
You ask in tones of scorn;
Her voice has swayed its crimson tide
Since first the world was born.
If one fair Helen made a war,
What may a thousand do?
To loyal purposes and aims
God, keep our women true!

When, in the battle's deadliest shock,
Our country's vanquished foes
Reeled faint and tottering 'neath the weight
Of overwhelming blows,
The fiery words of Southern dames,
From lips too proud to sue,
Nerved up their faltering arms afresh—
God, keep our women true!

To that high purpose of the soul
That wielded Judith's blade,
That fired the heart of Joan of Arc
Or Saragossa's maid,
That drove the dagger of Corday
And bore Moll Pitcher through
Our earlier fields baptized in blood;
God, keep our women true!

Their heroism still survives,
Though no encaunonized hand
Flings out the banner, waves the torch,
Or bears the deadly brand;
It dwells in gentlest breasts, and shines
Through eyes of tenderest blue.
That look those sad but firm farewells—
God, keep our women true!

Its earnest trust has beautified
The darkest of our days;
It speaks its scorn of coward hearts,
It sounds the hero's praise;
It twines around our tattered flag
Beside the Saviour's cross and tomb—
God, keep our women true!

The spirit of their deathless deeds
Is breathing round us now;
It builds the soldier's monument,
It loves the wounded brow;
It casts its jewels in the plate,
And sends its loved anew
From hearths already desolate—
God, keep our women true!

Oh, weary, aching hearts behind!
Oh, lone and suffering ones,
Who breathe the prayer and waft the sigh
For husbands, lovers, sons;
Though lip may quiver, hands be clasped,
And tears the last bid adieu,
Close down the coward summons home—
God, keep our women true!

THE METALS OF THE FUTURE.

On the evening of Friday, May 6, the lecture theatre of the Royal Institution was the scene of a most striking and memorable incident. The lecturer of the evening was Professor Roscoe; his subject, "The New Metal Indium," and recent Researches in Spectral Analysis." After relating the very few particulars at present ascertained respecting the rare metal—the latest discovered and as yet least known of all the elements—which thus formed the primary subject of his discourse, and then exhibiting its beautiful spectrum, and also the spectra of the three other recently discovered metals, cæsium, rubidium, and thallium—for our knowledge of the existence of which we are indebted to spectral analysis, the lecturer directed the attention of his audience to the metal magnesium, of which some magnificent specimens were on the table before him, one of them weighing not less than two pounds and a half. By way of crowning illustration of the remarkable properties of the beautiful light produced by the combustion of metallic magnesium, he wound up a series of most brilliant experiments by taking by its means, within a couple of hours of midnight, in face of the whole audience, a photographic portrait of Professor Faraday. This portrait was then thrown on the screen, that all might see it, and certainly no sun-picture was ever more perfect.

It was in the very building in which this remarkable experiment was performed last Friday evening week that magnesium was first seen by human eyes, little more than an ordinary lifetime ago. He who first saw it was Mr Faraday's great predecessor, Sir Humphry Davy. Until the year 1807, no one had suspected that either the alkalies or the earths were other than "simple" or "elementary" undecomposable substances; but in that year Sir Humphry Davy took the first step into a new world, teeming with materials for new arts, by the discovery of the true constitution of soda and potash.

Having found that those alkalies are really oxides of metallic bases, compounds of oxygen with the metals sodium and potassium, he was led to conceive that the earths, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia, and alumina, and also silica, which he classed with the earths, were probably similarly constituted. He soon established that they are so. In the following year, 1808, he succeeded in eliminating from lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia, their metallic bases, calcium, magnesium, barium, and strontium; and although he was not quite so successful as regards alumina and silica, he yet demonstrated conclusively that they also are oxides.

Of the oxides above enumerated, four—namely, lime, alumina, magnesia, and silica—make up at least four-fifths (probably more) of the earth's crust. Sir Humphry Davy regarded the base of silica as metallic, and accordingly named it silicium; but modern chemists consider it as resembling carbon and boron rather than the metals, and therefore prefer to call it silicia. The bases of lime, alumina, and magnesia, however, are undoubtedly metallic, and as is also their bases, the metals calcium, aluminium, and magnesium, that we venture to apply the designation, "The Metals of the Future." Each of these metals exists in immensely greater abundance than either gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, or zinc, or indeed than all the familiarly known metals put together; and as it seems to be a law of the universe that, in proportion to the abundance in which things exist, so have they great and important uses in every form in which they are capable of remaining permanently, we cannot doubt that the extraction of these metals, and their preparation for purposes of manufacture, are destined yet to become, and perhaps before very long, among the most widely practised of metallurgical processes.

The first of these metals to be brought into commerce was aluminium, proved to exist by Davy in 1808, but first actually obtained by Wohler in 1827. Down to 1851 aluminium had been obtained only in exceeding minute quantity, and only in the form of a "grey powder." The first compact piece, weighing more than a few grains, ever produced, was exhibited in the French Department of the Hyde Park International Exhibition. By 1854 Sainte Claire Deville had shown how it could be produced in almost any quantity, and soon the production of aluminium, which had hitherto been confined to the laboratories of the most expert of the brotherhood of chemists, began to take rank among the industrial arts. At the end of 1854 the selling price of aluminium was still at the rate of £16 per pound, but in 1858 its price was reduced to £5 per pound. In 1861 the manufacture of this metal, under Deville's patents, was undertaken in this country by Messrs. Bell, Brothers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who now produce it in considerable quantity, and are at present selling it at about £3 per pound. As yet, it has been applied to scarcely any but ornamental purposes, and to these chiefly in its alloy with copper, known as "Aluminium Bronze." Of these alloys of aluminium and copper there are three in use, containing, respectively, 5, 7·5, and 10 per cent. of aluminium, and selling at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per pound. These alloys are "so like gold as scarcely to be distinguishable therefrom, with the additional valuable property of being as hard as iron," and they are being very largely used, instead of gold, for watch-chains, watch-cases, pencil-cases, and trinkets generally, and also for articles of ornament for the table. Aluminium by itself has as yet been used only in the construction of mathematical instruments, and as material for the delicate weights of chemists' balances, and also for statuettes and other small works of art produced by casting. Except for its dull color and inferior lustre—which, however, are probably due in part to impurities contained in the metal as at present produced, so that we may expect that a metal much richer in color and lustre will be obtained when the metallurgy of aluminium shall have arrived at greater perfection—aluminium would be especially suited for applications of the latter kind, since it requires a much less intense heat than silver for melting, and when melted solidifies much more slowly, and is therefore particularly well adapted for castings that require to be executed with great delicacy." Considering how short a time has elapsed since the art of eliminating aluminium from its compounds had its birth, the present selling price of the metal is marvellously low; but at the same time it no doubt greatly restricts the use of the metal. While its present price continues, aluminium will probably be confined to such applications as those mentioned above; but at the reduced cost which is sure to be the result of improved processes of production, the area of its application will doubtless be very widely extended. Its lightness (its specific gravity being only 2·56, or about one-fourth of that of silver and about one-third of the iron); its greater freedom, as compared with commoner metals, from liability to discolor or oxidize by exposure to the atmosphere; its sonorousness, "greatly exceeding that of silver as regards clearness;" its non-liability to be acted upon by any of the elements of ordinary foods, and its non-poisonous nature of its salts—negative qualities eminently fitting it for use as a material for vessels and utensils to be used for culinary purposes; and, finally, the great tenacity and malleability of many of its alloys and the exceeding hardness of others—these are properties which are certain to secure for aluminium, whenever its price shall permit, applications quite as numerous and as extensive as those of any metal at present in ordinary use.

Another of these metals, magnesium, the base of the earth magnesia, is now being "brought from the laboratory into the workshop of the artisan." Three years ago, all the chemists who had ever obtained magnesium at all had probably not obtained an ounce among them, and only one year ago the selling price of the metal was still at the rate of 112 guineas per pound. Professor Roscoe, however, on Friday week, exhibited some pounds of magnesium (of very much purer quality than had ever been seen while the metal was produced only by the grain) which he had himself seen produced the day but one before, during a half hour's visit to the magnesium works which Mr. Sonstadt has recently established at Salford; and one of the five cardinal facts in the history of magnesium, which, the better to impress them on the minds of his audience, he had caused to be stated on a painted placard hung above the platform, is that Mr. Sonstadt is now selling magnesium wire at three pence a foot.

Magnesium is a lighter metal than aluminium, its specific gravity being about 1·74. It is thus rather more than six times, whereas aluminium is only four times, lighter than silver. Its color and lustre are to those of aluminium as those of silver to those of zinc; indeed, if either of the two metals—magnesium and silver—has any superiority over the other as regards beauty and richness of color and appearance, the advantage is probably on the side of magnesium. In one important particular, magnesium has certainly the advantage of silver; while it does not oxidize in a moderately dry atmosphere any more readily than silver does, it is entirely unaffected by sulphuretted hydrogen, by which silver is so speedily tarnished.

Though magnesium does not exist quite so abundantly, perhaps, as either calcium or aluminium, there is very much more of it in the world than of any of the commonly used metals, not even excepting iron. Besides entering into the composition of an immense number and variety of less abundant minerals, it constitutes thirteen or fourteen per cent. of dolomite, or magnesium limestone, a rock which is found in almost all parts of the world in enormous quantity. In England, for example, "the magnesium limestone formation extends from Tynemouth to Nottingham, a distance of one hundred and forty-seven miles," and over at least part of that long line is fully six hundred feet thick. Magnesian limestone consists partly of carbonate of magnesium and partly of carbonate of calcium; but carbonate of magnesium by itself exists in immense masses in some parts of the world, as, for instance, in Greece and in India. In the ocean, moreover, magnesium exists in such quantity that where salt is obtained by evaporating down sea-water, the "mother-liquors" left after the separation of the salt might be used as perhaps the most common cal ore of magnesium. Mr Sonstadt has calculated that the ocean contains one hundred and sixty thousand cubic miles of magnesium—a quantity which would form a cubical mountain measuring fifty-four miles every way, and would cover the entire surface of the globe, both sea and land, to a thickness of more than eight feet.

What are the uses of the metal of which the world thus contains such a marvellous store, and the obtainment of which in any quantity—in such quantity, for example, as that in which we obtain iron—is now, thanks to the genius of Mr. Sonstadt, simply a question of working on a sufficiently large scale? Considering that it is little more than a year since the metal was first produced by the ounce, it is not wonderful that we can as yet answer this question only imperfectly—that with respect to the properties of the new metal very little is at present known. No metal, except gold, is better adapted for purposes of ornament; it is believed to be specially suited for telegraphic purposes; and, struck by the fact that it is but little heavier than heart-of-oak while in certain conditions as to purity, &c., it is believed to be as strong and tenacious as steel, some one has suggested that, when it shall be cheap enough, we shall build our ships-of-war of it; but the only application of it which has as yet actually been made is one dependent on the extreme richness in actinic rays of the light given forth by the flame with which it burns in atmospheric air. The light is richer in actinic power than any other artificial light known—is so rich, indeed, in chemical rays, that the sun itself, when unobscured by fog or clouds, exceeds only by thirty-four times the chemical power of a magnesium flame, having the same apparent diameter as that which the sun presents. The result is, that by the light produced by the combustion of magnesium wire, such as is now being sold at three pence a foot, we are able to obtain, in any weather, and at any hour of the day or night, much better photographs than can ever be obtained in this country by sunlight, except on such clear and sunny days as occur in this climate but very rarely indeed. Magnesium will thus render us henceforth independent of the sun for photographic purposes, and will, moreover, enable us to obtain photographic pictures of places—such as the interior of caves and mines, the passages in the interior of the Egyptian pyramids, and the like—into which sunlight never enters, nor can enter.

But it is not in actinic power alone that the magnesium light exceeds all other artificial lights yet produced. For the purpose of artificial illumination generally it is without a rival. A very thin magnesium wire will give off in burning as much light as a very powerful electric lamp; but the magnesium light, unlike the electric light, is soft and diffusive, and does not in the least dazzle or pain the eyes. It is moreover of the purest white, so that all colors, even to the most delicate tints, are seen in it as perfectly as in sunlight, while a magnesium lamp has over both the electric lamp and the ordinary gas light the advantage that it can be carried about as readily as a candle. A still greater advantage—one, indeed of great importance—which the magnesium light has alike over gas and over any kind either of oil-lamps or of candles, consists in the circumstance that magnesium, in undergoing combustion, gives off no deleterious vapors of any kind. Instead of its burning as gas, candles, and oil do, into a gaseous vapor and carbonic acid, with a greater or less admixture of sulphuretted hydrogen, and other furniture-destroying plate-tarnishing, and health-injuring compounds, the only product of the combustion of magnesium is a harmless *solid*, the oxide of magnesium or magnesia.

All this points to the magnesium light being likely to come extensively into domestic use, while its great brilliancy would seem to render it eminently adapted for use in light-houses. In all probability, its price will not long be an obstacle to either of these two applications of it; for even now, while the manufacture of magnesium is not yet three months old, the light from its quantities but little more costly, quantity for quantity, than that from "composite" candles, seeing that two and a half ounces of magnesium will give forth, during combustion, as much light as *twenty pounds* of the best sperm candles.

Such is a rapid outline of what has as yet been done towards bringing into common use two of the three most abundant metals in nature—metals which will probably one day exceed all others in the variety and importance of their applications. With calcium, the other of the three metals in question, we are almost unacquainted in the metallic form. Combined with oxygen and carbon, it exists in nature certainly in greater quantity that magnesium, and probably in greater quantity than aluminium; but it has never yet been eliminated by more than a few grains at a time.

The largest pieces of it ever seen are some recently obtained by Mr. Sonstadt, none of them weighing more than twenty grains, and it has probably never been seen pure at all. Much the same might be said of both barium and strontium, which two metals, although they cannot be compared for abundance with either calcium, aluminium, or magnesium, yet exist in quite as great quantity as some of the metals now in common use, and in quite quantity enough to permit of their being of much importance in the arts in future.

The extraction of these "metals of the earths" from the compounds of them with oxygen and other bodies which exist everywhere in such vast profusion, is the object of a new branch of the art of metallurgy, which may be said to have had its origin entirely within the last decade, and which promises to rapidly attain immense proportion. Of the principles and processes which distinguish this new branch (which has very little in common with the other branches) of the metallurgic art, and of what has yet to be done in order still further to cheapen the metals to which it is applied, we may probably speak in another article.—*Correspondence London Mechanics' Magazine.*

—D. W. Voorhees has been nominated for Congress by the Copperheads of the Seventh district of Indiana. He had declined this nomination in advance some time ago. It is supposed that Colonel Harvey D. Scoot will be the Union candidate. Delanto R. Eckley, an avowed secessionist, was nominated for Circuit Judge on the same occasion. The convention was held at Greencastle.

—Wadsworth's Tower, erected on Talcott Mountain, about ten miles from Hartford, Connecticut, by Daniel Wadsworth, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It was a hexagonal-shaped building, nearly eighty feet high, firmly made, and stoutly riveted to the rock upon which it stood. The view from the top was one of unrivalled magnificence, and the place was a favorite spot with pic-nic parties and pleasure-seekers. It cost originally about $2300, and was insured for $1000.

WORDS AND PLACES.

A Study in Nomenclature.

A new book by Rev. Isaac Taylor, M. A., has lately appeared in London, under the title, "Words and Places; or, Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography." It contains a great deal of curious information, which must have involved much labor and research. The author gives, among other things, an illustration of nomenclature as adduced from

HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

"Thus there is a meadow near Stamford Bridge which still goes by the name of Battle Flats. Freight centuries this name has kept in its memories grasp the memory of the precise locality of the famous territorial concession which Harold, son of Godwine, made to Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, 'seven feet of English ground or as much more as he may be taller than other men.' And at the other extremity of the kingdom the name of the town of Battle, in Essex, is the epitaph which marks the spot where in less than a month the Saxon king lost his kingdom and his life. The names of Messina in Sicily, of Carthagena in Spain, and Miletus in Ionia, repeat the names of the mother cities who sent out these colonies; and a name like Tripoli reminds us that there were three cities—Tyre Sidon, and Aradus—which joined in establishing the new settlement. The name of the Philippine Islands reminds us of the reign in which the Spanish galleons steered from Peru across the Southern sea. The name of Louisiana reminds us that in the days of the Grand Monarque France was the rival of England in the consolidation of the western world; and the names of Virginia (from the Virgin Queen), of the Carolinas, and of Georgia, give us the dates of the first foundation of England's colonial empire, and of some of the chief successive stages in its progress. The word Londonderry speaks to us of the resettlement of the desolate city of Derry by the London Guilds; while the names King's County and Queen's County, Phillipstown, and Maryborough commemorate the fact that it was in the days of King Phillip and Queen Mary that the O'Mores were exterminated, and the two new counties added to the English pale."

We add some further extracts:—

AMERICAN NOMENCLATURE.

"The deep religious feeling of the earlier voyagers," he says, "is well illustrated by the names which they bestowed upon their discoveries. The earliest land descried by Columbus was the island of San Salvador. From day to day he held on, in spite of the threats of his mutinous crew, who threatened to throw the crazy visionary into the sea. With what vividness does this name of San Salvador disclose the feelings with which, on the seventieth night of the dreary voyage, the brave Genoese caught sight of what seemed to be a light gleaming on some distant shore; how vividly does that name enable us to realize the scene when, on the next day, with an humble but grateful pride, he set foot upon that new world of which he had dreamed from his boyhood, and, having erected the symbol of the Christian faith, he knelt before it, he arose from his knees and proclaimed in a broken voice that the land should henceforth bear the name of San Salvador—the Holy Saviour who had preserved him through so many perils! We cannot but reverence the romantic piety which checkers the story of the violence and avarice of the conquerors. On the discovery of unknown shores he first thought of those fierce soldiers was to claim the lands as new kingdoms of their Lord and Master, and to erect forthwith His symbol, the Santa Cruz (the holy cross), and the Vera Cruz (the true cross), the name of which marks upon our maps so many of the earliest settlements of the Spaniards and Portuguese."

A BIT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

"Roger Williams, a noble hearted man, who, strange to say, had been chosen minister at Salem (the 'New Jeru-alem' of the Puritan settlers), dared to affirm the heresy that 'the doctrine of persecution for Cause of Conscience is most evidently and lamentably contrary to the doctrine of Jesus Christ.' For maintaining this heterodox opinion, which struck at the root of New England polity, Williams had sentence of exile pronounced against him. He wandered forth into the snows of a New England winter. 'For fourteen weeks,' he says, 'the ofen, in the storms night, had neither fire nor food, and had no house but a hollow tree.' The savages showed him the mercy which his fellow-Christians had refused him. An Indian chief gave him shelter and food; not that we gwam in the far forest was soon pronounced to be within the jurisdiction of the Puritan colony, and the apostle of toleration, hunted even from the wilderness, emoarked with five companions in a canoe and landed in Rhode Island. With simple piety he called the spot where the canoe first touched land by the name of Providence—a place which still remains the capital of Rhode Island, the State which Williams founded as a shelter for persons distressed for conscience."

ENGLISH NAMES.

"England is pre-eminently the land of hedges and enclosures. On a visit to the continent almost the first thing the tourist notices is the absence of the hedgerows of England. The fields, nay, even the farms, are bounded only by a furrow. The bare shoulders of the hill offend an eye familiar with the pictures que wooded skyline of English landscape—the rectangular strips of cultivation are intolerable, and the interminable monotony of the plains, varied only by the straight rows of formal poplars, which stretch for miles and miles by the side of the *chaussee*, is inexpressibly wearisome to those who have been accustomed to quaint, irregular crofts, and tall, straggling hedgerows, twined with clematis and honeysuckle:—

"'Little lines of sportive wood run wild,'

overshadowed here and there by gnarled oaks and giant elms. And if we compare local names in England with those in the continent, we shall find that for more than a thousand years England has been distinctively and pre-eminently the land of enclosures. The suffixes which occur most frequently in Anglo-Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind, something hedged, walled in or protected. An examination of these names shows us that the love of privacy and the seclusive ness of character which is so often laid to the charge of Englishmen prevailed in full force among the races which imposed names on our English rivers. These universally recurrent terminations, tun, ham, worth, fold, garth, park, burgh, bury, brough, borrow, all convey the notion of enclosure or protection. The prevalence of these suffixes in English names proves, also, how intensely the nation was imbued with the principle of the sacred nature of property, and how eager every man was to possess some spot which he could call his own, and guard from the intrusion of every other man. Even among those portions of the Teutonic race which remained on the continent we do not find that this idea of private right has been manifested in local names to the same extent as in England. The feeling seems, indeed, to have been more or less anchoral, for we find in the Celtic names of Britain strong indications of the same feeling. Probably more than one-half the Celtic names of Wales and Ireland contain the roots *llan, kil, bally*, all of which originally denoted an enclosure of some kind. The Teutonic suffixes which do not denote enclosures, such as *gau, dorf, stadt*, and *stein*, also numerous in Germany, are not reproduced in England to anything like the same extent as on the continent. It would seem, therefore, that the love of enclosures is due, more or less, to the Celts, who were gradually absorbed among the Saxon colonists."

Induration of Iron.

The iron work of the new bridge at Blackfriars is to be indurated by a process patented by Morewood & Co., and is alike important from the great cost which will be incurred, and the testing of a rather abstruse chemical formula for the preservation of iron from oxidation and decay. The process is as follows:—

The iron is to be thoroughly cleaned, and heated to the requisite temperature in a furnace planned by the inventors. When this temperature is attained, it is to be plunged into a bath of prussite of potash and chloride of potassium, in a molten state, so that when the iron is withdrawn it may easily part with the surplus of the aforesaid chemicals, which should run off like oil.

The iron is then to be dipped into boiling water, containing a certain proportion of cyanide of potassium; from thence it is removed to a bath for a final washing, and set up on end to dry. All the processes are to be carried on under cover, and before exposure to the atmosphere the iron is to be coated with an asphaltum paint twice, at given intervals; and again it is to receive two coats after fixing. Of course, all the necessary planing, drilling, and fitting is to be done preparatory to the induring. The time the iron is to remain in the bath will vary from one to five minutes, according to the weight of the metal to be operated upon.

The elaborate character of the process to which the contractor is rigidly bound, will account for the large sum to be expended in carrying out this part of the work; £4 per ton is allowed to the contractor for the induration and painting. Messrs. Morewood will receive from the contractors 5s. per ton as their royalty, which it is estimated will be £1000. Thus £16,000 is to be spent in this effort to prevent oxidation, no greater proof of which, in its damaging results, can be offered than the case of the cleaning of the oxide (or rust) from the Menai Bridge, from which has lately been removed above forty tons of oxide of iron.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

—The fountains in Boston have ceased playing, and consumers are entreated to use the Cochituate sparingly.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 110 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. G. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality

Cuttlebone, Burgal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Oil Bear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Arsenic, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city mail, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

No. 115 MARKET Street, above Front.

jal5-1y

HOW TO DESTROY

ROACHES, RATS, MICE,

Bed Bugs, Ants, &c., &c.,

USE

BURT'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

IT IS INFALLIBLE! IT IS INFALLIBLE!

Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 Cents

It is all ready for use, without mixing it with other articles. Does not Stain or Soil the most dainty and Worthless by Keeping. Like some Other Preparations

VERMIN ARE EXTRAVAGANTLY FOND OF IT.

RATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES

To Any Description to the Taste.

Gives Satisfaction to all who use it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.

CAUTION.—Be sure and ask for Burt's Exterminator, in large boxes, with fine red label, and signed by the Proprietor, E. Burt, Jr. Take no other.

Depot, No. 1208 TENTH Street, above Walnut.

Manufactory, No. 106 JUNIPER Street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

m28 s-w-m-6m

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 531 NEW MARKET Street,

and Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA

All and every kind of

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Saltwater Plantation purposes. All work warranted

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja4-1y

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,

THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS $5, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 9 A. M., through the counties of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Atlantic the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. ly29-1

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!

Four trains daily between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7:30 A. M.

Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.

Express, (stopping in 2 hours) 2:00 P. M.

Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:45 A. M.

Express, 7:00 A. M.

Freight, 11:30 A. M.

Mail, 4:00 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,

Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield 1:45 P. M. and 2:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.

Leave Atlantic 4:30 P. M.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

The ferr which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the boat one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, &c.

9:15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

10:45 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

3:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

7:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

9:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6:30 A. M., 12:00 M., and 6:07 P. M.

Doylestown at 7:45 A. M., 3:40 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Lansdale at 6 A. M.

Fort Washington at 11:25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA FOR SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Dillman's Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

jel3 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NOTICE

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York will leave Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3:12 A. M. (Night), and 7:30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mail and New York Express, and no passengers received or taken on board except at the regular depots in the cities.

The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington, will be run continuously at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 12:15 A. M., 7:00, and 9:45 P. M., and 12:00 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M